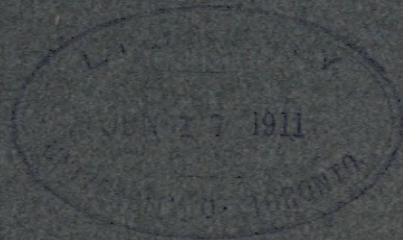


 THE
OHIO STATE
UNIVERSITY
QUARTERLY



PUBLISHED BY THE UNI-
VERSITY AT COLUMBUS
VOLUME TWO NUMBER FOUR
APRIL . . . , 1911

CONTENTS.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS	3
THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ALUMNI.....	6
ROBERT WHITE McFARLAND.....	10
CHESTER H. ALDRICH.....	14
SUMMER SURVEYING IN YELLOWSTONE PARK.....	16
THE VALUE OF PROFESSIONAL LEAVES OF ABSENCE.....	22
CONCERNING A UNIVERSITY PRESS.....	25
THE WAY TO ARCADY.....	28
THE CLASSES	29
THE YEAR'S DRAMATICS.....	30
DAYS AND DATES OF COMMENCEMENT WEEK.....	33
LESSONS FROM THE BASKETBALL SEASON.....	34

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Organizations

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATIONS IN OHIO

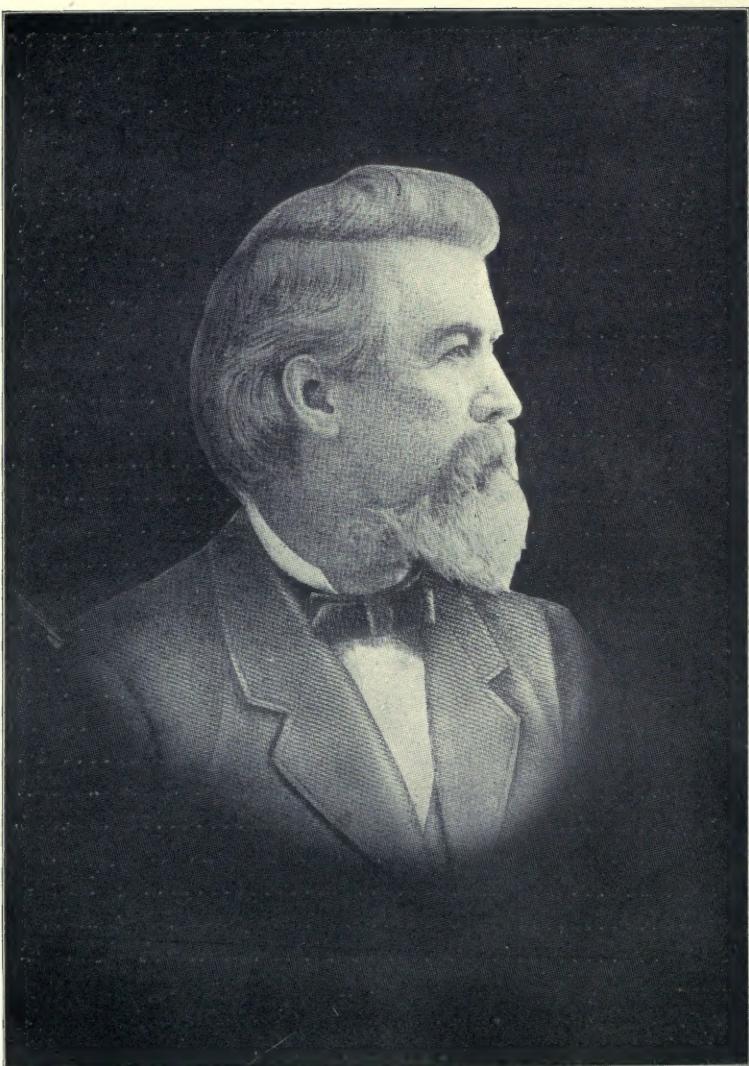
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- Coshocton County*—Ada Freeman, Secretary, Coshocton.
- Cuyahoga County*—H. H. Hampton, 508 Williamson Bldg., Cleveland.
- Franklin County* (Alumni)—Simeon Nash, Secretary, Ruggery Bldg., Columbus.
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- Hamilton County*—Norton Dock, Secretary, 2357 Wheeler St., Cincinnati.
- Lucas County*—R. H. Demorest, Secretary, Central High School, Toledo.
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- Richland County*—W. F. Voegele, Jr., Secretary, 404 Park Ave. West, Mansfield.
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- Stark County*—A. W. Agler, Secretary, Canton.
- Summit County*—Charles Stahl, Secretary, Akron.
- Wayne County*—W. E. Elser, Secretary, Ohio Exp. Station, Wooster.

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- Los Angeles*—Fremont Ackerman, Secretary, 309 Los Angeles St.
- New York*—W. F. Bissing, Secretary, 2 Rector St.
- Pittsburg*—J. W. Howard, Secretary, Farmers' Bank Bldg.
- St. Louis*—F. P. Sherwood, Secretary, 4363 Evans Ave.
- Washington, D. C.*—Irwin G. Priest, Secretary, Bureau of Standards.



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ROBERT WHITE McFARLAND

The

Ohio State University Quarterly

VOLUME II

APRIL, 1911

NUMBER 4

Legislative Appropriations

As a matter of interest a few statements are offered concerning the appropriations made by the legislature recently adjourned.

The usual levy of sixteen one-hundredths of a mill will obtain for the current year, but the legislature decided, after adopting the 1% tax limit, to cut the state levy substantially by three. This was upon the assumption that the increased tax duplicate would yield as much money as the existing rates are yielding. Accordingly for the current year our Enabling Act provided for the receipts from the sixteen one-hundredths of a mill. For the second year we shall receive the one-third of sixteen one-hundredths, or, to be exact, five hundred and thirty-five ten-thousandths of a mill. In order that this rate should produce the same amount of money as received for the current year, the grand duplicate would need to be three times as large. The uncertainty of this issue was the source of anxiety. The same problem, of course, arose in connection with every other interest involved in the state levy. The interest on the irreducible debt was an obligation by the state which affected the University because we receive substantially \$50,000 from that source. The levy for common schools was involved, since the state returns to the communities two dollars per capita on the school enumeration. In order to avoid uncertainty on this issue the undersigned drew the Enabling Act for 1912, including the irreducible debt, the common schools, the normal schools, Ohio and Miami Universities, and the Ohio State University. This act appropriates the proceeds of the levy for state purposes. In it the sum of \$400,000 was named for the University in 1912. In section nine of the act, provision was made authorizing the Auditor of State to draw a warrant on the general revenue fund for any deficiency in case the authorized rates do not produce the specific sums named in the Enabling Act. On the other hand a provision was made that any excess

produced by the levy should be covered into the state treasury to the credit of the general revenue fund. This act passed both Houses and protects completely the interests hitherto involved in the state levy. We shall have, therefore, \$400,000 for 1912. This will be a slight increase over the receipts for the year 1911. In addition to the proceeds coming from the levy, the two appropriation bills are submitted herewith as passed by the House and Senate.

TOTAL FOR 1911

Equipment Power House	\$ 8,000
Agricultural Extension	40,000
Repairs of Buildings and Care of Grounds.....	25,000
Apparatus and Equipment	5,000
Library—Books	20,000
Live Stock and Maintenance	5,000
Veterinary Clinic Equipment	5,000
University Hall	3,000
Bonds	25,000
Interest	2,475
Library Building	100,000
Equipment Mechanical Engineering Laboratory	5,000
Equipment Electrical Engineering Laboratory	5,000
Agronomy	2,000
Farm Equipment	2,000
Dairy Equipment	2,000
Summer Session	10,000
Coal Plant	4,100
Tunnel to New Library Building	6,300
Farm Lands	10,000
Farm Machinery—to Replace Loss by Fire	2,000
Storage Building	10,000
Poultry Building and Equipment	7,500
Sidewalks—High Street and Eleventh Avenue	2,500
	<hr/>
	\$306,875

TOTAL FOR 1912

Equipment Power House	\$ 7,000
Agricultural Extension	40,000
Repairs of Buildings and Care of Grounds.....	25,000
Apparatus and Equipment	5,000
Railway	5,000

Library—Books	20,000
Live Stock and Maintenance	5,000
Veterinary Clinic Equipment	5,000
University Hall	3,000
Bonds	30,000
Interest	1,350
Library Building	25,000
Equipment Mechanical Engineering Laboratory	5,000
Equipment Electrical Engineering Laboratory	5,000
Extension of Hot Water System	19,831
Agronomy	2,000
Farm Equipment	2,000
Dairy Equipment	2,000
Summer Session	5,000
Equipment New Library Building	50,000
Farm Lands	10,000
Botany and Zoology Building (to cost \$125,000)	50,000
Sidewalks—High Street and Eleventh Avenue	2,500

	\$324,681

It is noticeable that the first year special appropriations amount to \$306,875.00; the second year, \$324,681.00. The two bills are very well distributed and provide for a considerable number of important interests in a modest way. In view of the restricted revenues at the disposal of the legislature, the University fared pretty well. A number of new enterprises were developed by the legislature and a number of new offices created and the appropriation bills were large enough to consume practically all the surplus in the state treasury. The titles of the items in the two bills will probably explain sufficiently the general features of the appropriations.

The Storage Building is intended to take the place of the barn burned during the winter, but will be an improvement and make some better provision for certain needs in the College of Agriculture.

The appropriation for the Botany and Zoology Building to cost \$125,000 was originally divided between the first and second bills. As a result of the Senate amendments, striking out from the first bill the initial appropriation for the building, the item is found in the second bill. This means that the building will probably not be completed until the autumn of 1913 or possibly later, since the next legislature must appropriate the additional \$75,000.

One gratifying feature in the bills is the provision for the final payment of the bonded indebtedness originally incurred for the building of Townshend Hall, the Gymnasium, and the present Biological Building.

WILLIAM OXLEY THOMPSON.



The Reorganization of the Alumni

The present movement to reorganize and strengthen the Alumni Association can be traced directly to the Ohio Union. When the Board of Trustees agreed to the proposal of the undergraduates to use the entire appropriation for that building in its construction, leaving its equipment to the alumni and student body, it early became apparent that the gifts from the alumni would prove meagre, largely because of the lack of organization among them. In order to remedy this defect and create the proper interest the Trustees in the fall of 1909 appointed Mr. Pomerene and Mr. Sears a committee with power to solicit funds for the Union and to organize the alumni and ex-students into active local associations. With this end in view several such associations were formed, several revived and nearly all were visited either by these gentlemen, President Thompson or members of the Board and Faculty.

Early in 1910 Mr. Sears was a guest of the New York Alumni Association at dinner at the Undergraduates' Club. Here he met for the first time Mr. Ralph D. Mershon, '90, whose brilliant career in college and later professional success as an electrical engineer were not unknown to him. The discussion which followed the dinner included a full and candid consideration of the problems which surround and perplex a growing university like ours. The wholly indifferent attitude of the alumni as a body and the lack of helpful relations between them and the University, the want among themselves of an efficient organization which would serve them in many practical directions—such conditions were pointed out and deplored. Mr. Mershon took a leading part in this discussion and stated that he and many other alumni had been too long indifferent to their duties as alumni and that he was now ready to do his part. Mr. Mershon was true to his promise. He was also true to the distinguishing traits of a personality which gives to every project to which he is committed great energy, determination, enthusiasm, as well as skillful executive direction.

It was soon evident that he was giving his time and thought to alumni interests. He was nominated to the Presidency of the Alumni

Association and was elected and installed at the meeting last June. His inaugural address was a strong appeal for a real revival of alumni interest and loyalty.

Before returning to New York he held a conference with the officers of the association and other alumni and there outlined his plans for putting the association upon an efficient basis. He proposed, first, a new constitution which would provide the association with a workable and serviceable administration; second, the unifying and organizing of all our alumni under a permanent Secretary and that to make this officer possible a fund should be raised to finance his activities during the pioneer period of bringing the men and women together.

It was a large program, and while some feared it could not be realized, no one questioned the urgency of it. Mershon was committed to it without any reservation; he said that it had been done in every other university worthy of its name; he was in deadly earnest and as proof pledged the work his financial aid. His large vision and keen, practical insight into the plan found response among his conferees, and it was decided to make a faithful effort to realize it, whatever the final result might be.

Mr. Mershon appointed two committees, one on revision of the constitution and one on finance. The result of the labors of the former committee has already appeared in the *QUARTERLY* and will be brought for final action before the association at its meeting on June 13th.

The Finance Committee decided to raise a fund of \$4,000.00 with which to maintain the Secretary until his office would become self-sustaining by means of a nominal annual fee collected from the alumni and ex-students. The sum of \$4,000.00 was considered to be the minimum amount which would be necessary to carry the work for two years. It is doubtful if this estimate is sufficient, as the first years of the Secretary's work will entail heavier expense than later ones. However this amount may suffice, with economy, provided of course the expenses of the Finance Committee are not held as a liability against the fund. These expenses to date have been \$600.00. If the committee continues its work until September 1st as was originally planned it will incur some additional expense. In order to turn over to the new Secretary a fund of \$4,000.00, against which there are no claims, the committee has decided to secure pledges for at least \$5,000.00, though the work would be entered upon with greater confidence if \$6,000.00 were pledged.

The committee sent out the first statement of its plan on March 1st. In reply it received 256 pledges amounting to \$2,881.50. Its second

appeal was mailed the last week in April. The response was most gratifying. Our men and women seemed to have been impressed with the character of the movement, winning their confidence as a well-directed effort to make the alumni helpful to each other and to the University. At this time (May 20th) 513 alumni and ex-students have subscribed \$4,863.50. It seems certain that the committee will be able to report at the June meeting pledges for more than \$5,000.00.

The committee has planned to make a third and final request for aid of this movement. This statement will put special stress upon the desirability of securing a large number of small gifts rather than a small number of large ones. To win the active interest of all our men and women this is highly important and such interest must not be measured by the size of their gifts. All of our alumni giving \$2.00 per year would provide an ample fund. Loyal interest and small gifts from all these will mean complete success of this and all other plans for alumni activity.

It is interesting to note the response to this movement by classes, as set forth in the following statement, prepared by Mr. Sears, the Secretary of the committee, as of May 20, 1911:

Class.	No. Living.	No. Subscribing.	Per Cent. Subscribing.	Amount. Subscribed.
'78.....	5	2	40	\$ 45 00
'79.....	5	1	20	10 00
'80.....	8	3	37	25 00
'81.....	7	None		
'82.....	9	None		
'83.....	10	2	20	17 00
'84.....	12	4	33	79 00
'85.....	15	5	33	98 00
'86.....	16	3	18	40 00
'87.....	24	10	41	125 00
'88.....	26	11	42	173 00
'89.....	23	5	21	80 00
'90.....	25	8	32	204 00
'91.....	32	9	28	175 00
'92.....	60	10	16	113 00
'93.....	79	11	14	130 00
'94.....	77	10	13	115 00
'95.....	112	20	18	203 00
'96.....	98	11	11	120 00
'97.....	118	14	12	169 00
'98.....	134	11	8	89 00

Class.	No. Living.	No. Subscribing.	Per Cent. Subscribing.	Amount Subscribed.
'99.....	126	15	12	142 00
'00.....	156	15	9	98 00
'01.....	162	19	12	163 00
'02.....	151	13	9	112 00
'03.....	171	20	12	181 00
'04.....	224	25	11	195 00
'05.....	214	21	10	163 00
'06.....	254	30	12	263 00
'07.....	284	36	12	266 00
'08.....	314	29	9	243 00
'09.....	333	42	12	308 00
'10.....	355	45	13	319 00
Subscribed by ex-students.....				334 00

There is but one disappointing feature about this movement so far, and that is the comparatively small number of our alumni who have responded. A secretary's office can not be sustained, as proposed on the revenue arising from a nominal annual fee of \$2.00 per member unless there is a membership of at least 2,000. But the committee feels reasonably sure that consistent work will awaken interest among those who now seem unresponsive. Certainly the first difficult step has been taken. The foundation for further progress has been made. We ought to have the courage to go forward. The time is coming, sooner or later, when all Ohio State men and women will be united in an efficient organization, under the leadership of an able official, serving each other, the University and the State.

President Mershon was right; our alumni will come to the support of a movement like this if they are shown that it is wise and intelligent, helpful in its purpose, unselfish in its spirit, and dominated with the desire to increase the power and usefulness of the University, and her sons and daughters. To those who have given this movement their vote of faith and confidence the committee desires to express its grateful appreciation. If they will stand fast others will join them and sooner than one may think, a great host will move on a realization of the larger hope and vision for the unity and service of our alumni.



Robert White McFarland

With only a limited amount of time and plenty of reluctance the writer yields to an urgent request to furnish the QUARTERLY with a brief contribution relating to one of the early and much beloved teachers of the Ohio State University.

What follows is only a meager attempt to portray a few glimpses into the life of this grand old man who represented an all-round type now almost extinct.

He was a "Buckeye" product; born, educated, lived and died on his native soil. On June 16, 1825, near Westville, Champaign county, he first saw the light of day. His parents were devout Methodists, his father being an "exhorter," a privilege granted by the conference forty consecutive times.

In early youth he manifested a strong desire to obtain a good education. At this time all of Ohio was one Methodist conference, Kentucky another. About 1820, realizing the necessity of education, they founded Augusta College at St. Augusta, Kentucky, just across the Ohio river. Each presiding elder was authorized to send one young man tuition free and in this way they expected to substantially increase the attendance. In 1843, young McFarland received the "ticket of free tuition" valued at \$32.00, thus commencing his college education. In May, 1844, the General Conference divided on the slavery question and "Augusta College," being too far north to suit the Kentuckians and on the wrong side of the river for the Ohioans, was doomed, and young McFarland "not caring to graduate from a dying college changed to Delaware, a live place" to complete his education, graduating with a B. A. degree in 1847.

Chronologically the following gives the important dates in his life:
June 16, 1825—Born near Westville, Champaign county, Ohio.

1843-1844—Attended Augusta College.

1845-1847—Attended Ohio Wesleyan University where he was graduated with the degree of B. A.

1848—Principal Birkshire Academy.

1849-1851—Principal Greenfield Academy.

1850—Received M. A. degree from Ohio Wesleyan.

1849—Edited six books of Virgil's Aeneid.

1852—Principal of Chillicothe High School.

1853-1856—Professor of Mathematics, Madison College.

1856-1873—Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Miami University.

1863-1864—Captain and Lieutenant Colonel 86 O. V. I.

1873-1885—Professor of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Astronomy, the Ohio State University.

1881—He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his Alma Mater.

1881—State Inspector of Railways of Ohio.

1885-1887—President of Miami University.

1888-1899—Civil Engineer, Sunday Creek Coal Company, Corning, Ohio.

After 1900, retired.

1910, October 23—Died at Oxford, aged 85 years, 4 months, 5 days.

His long career of teaching commenced in 1835, when he was only 14 years of age. In this way he earned in part the money to complete his advanced education.

He commenced practical surveying in 1841, and kept in touch with it until he retired from active work in 1900.

From the above it will be seen that he gave to this University twelve years of service dating from its opening and continuing through its early formative period. He came to this University with 27 years of teaching experience, 20 of which was college work, a ripe educational training to bring to an institution in its infancy. Thus this grand, sterling old "Buckeye" wrought his intellectual fibre into the early life of the Ohio State University and contributed, by his devoted duties, to the broad educational foundation upon which it has risen to a position of influence in the educational world.

He was an all-round man, teaching all the work now carried on in three separate departments employing twenty instructors, namely, the departments of Astronomy, Civil Engineering and Mathematics—a fact emphasizing the growth of an institution in which he played an important part in the wise policy of its establishment.

In addition to the above duties he looked after the military interests for a time, was bursar and superintendent of the grounds and at commencement time lettered the diplomas for the graduates.

He was a shining example of a teacher who taught because he loved to teach, and reciprocally we "Old Grads" loved to be members of his classes and will ever cherish his memory. He was a fatherly friend to all willing students, and it is doubtful whether the present teaching force contains many members who take the kindly interest and are willing to give so unselfishly of their time to students' welfare as he.

"Old Mac", as we called him with reverence, loyalty and affection, was regularly at his headquarters, second floor west end of University Hall from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m., five days of the week and half day on Saturdays. This was before the days of good street car transportation and the University was away out in the country.

Another nickname of which he was equally proud, may best be related in his own words. Looking into the faces of his classes of younger students with a merry characteristic twinkle in his eye, he would say, "You hear the older students talking about "Old Short Cut" —that's me," pointing proudly to himself. This resulted from the fact that he always instilled into his students the "short cut" method of obtaining results and thus economizing time.

He was quick to realize meritorious work on the part of the student and was unstinting in his praise of such work. One cold December day during "finals", following a heavy fall of snow the night before, which stopped all street car traffic, only two students out of a class of twenty reported for the examination. "Old Mac" was there and kindly greeted the two students in this way. "Any student who will not take advantage of a day like this for an excuse for failing to report, deserves a pass without taking the examination; you are therefore excused." The rest of the class did not fare quite as well.

He was a kindly, good hearted man, and it was possible for a shirking student to trail along and not get much out of the subject, but for the indifferent student he was not slow or mincing in his words of condemnation, often expressing himself to the class in this fashion. "I would not give one of the good willing students of this class for a forty acre field of your indifferent, lazy chaps."

He always ridiculed superstitious belief, ranking it with ignorance. In this connection the following anecdote may be interesting and amusing:

While he was a young man in college, during one summer vacation, the barn roof on his father's farm needed new shingles. Young McFarland proposed to do it at a certain time but his father objected because it was during the "wrong of the moon," the shingles would all warp, the roof would leak and be as bad as ever." Young McFarland to destroy his father's superstitious belief, proposed that he would get the shingles and shingle one half of the roof (selecting the north side) and do it during the "wrong of the moon" and his father to shingle the other half during the "right of the moon." The agreement made, the young man took the team and wagon to the lumber dealer, buying well seasoned shingles for himself and the greenest ones he could find for his father. The result was that when the sun (it was August) warmed up the roof

and dried out the green shingles, his father's part put on in the "right of the moon" warped so badly that the roof was useless, while the son's half was perfect. The boy won his point and the father lost all faith and belief in superstitions.

His impatience with the penurious policy of the State Legislature towards the University and its educational value often provoked him to express himself in no uncertain terms.

At one time after the authorities had made a very energetic effort to have the solons realize the University's needs, but without success, while other state institutions seemed to have little trouble in securing what they needed, Professor McFarland delivered himself to the students thus: "If you are a criminal, idiot, insane or anything else that God Almighty can make nothing out of you, you can get anything you want from the State Legislature, but if you have brains and will be a valuable asset to the state, you can shift for yourself."

He was always a great student of general history, and particularly a student of the local history of West Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio, and often expressed his disapproval of the inaccuracies in the recording of historic facts as the following illustrates:

In a letter to an old friend referring to an article recording an event in Ohio history he said, "I am astonished, and any one may well be, to see the great variety of contradictions made by men who claim to write history. I will be within the truth were I to say 'if you take seven histories covering the same points you will find seven contradictions.' I am always in deadly antagonism to slip-shod history."

His conscientious devotion to duty and energy, even late in his life, is illustrated by quoting from a letter written to a life-long friend in April, 1907, in which he says, "From 1888-1899, I worked for the Sunday Creek Coal Company, and did as much work as a man should do in twenty years." After enumerating the many duties he further adds, "I made an estimate of the distance traveled day after day on foot—and for the time it fell a little short of fifteen thousand miles, while my weekly trips to Columbus and Oxford amounted to about seventy thousand more miles—so you see the grass did not grow under my feet."

Personally, he was a hard worker, generous, wholesouled, kindly, sympathetic, and easily approached, free from ostentation and possessed of an inflexible devotion to duty and to the principles of integrity and honor.

JOSEPH N. BRADFORD, '83.



Chester H. Aldrich

Honorable Chester H. Aldrich, now Governor of Nebraska, who will deliver the Commencement address in June, graduated from the Ohio State University in 1888. After his graduation he went to Nebraska, his adopted state. For two years after reaching Nebraska he was called "Professor" by the people of Ulysses, where he was principal of the High School. It seems that school-teaching was too slow for him, and he studied law and was admitted to the bar and removed to David City, where he soon set a pace for lawyers not only in that part of the state, but throughout the state of Nebraska.

He at once took an active part in municipal and school affairs, served in the city council and as mayor of the city for a period of eight years, and was a member of the board of education for ten years.

His first elective office of importance was in 1906, when he was elected as state senator in the 1907 session, and he at once took a leading part in framing and passing many reform measures. He was the author of the Nebraska Railway Commission law, which the Nebraska papers contend is the best commission law that was ever on the statute books. He was the author of the Aldrich Freight Rate bill, which was the first effective freight reduction law ever enacted in Nebraska. He assisted in drafting the Pure Food law and the Primary Election law, and was a leader in the enactment of the two-cent fare law.

In January, 1910, he announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor, and immediately commenced a speech-making campaign and large majority may be ascribed to his aggressive campaign majority over his opponent, and leading the entire state ticket by several thousand. During the campaign, Governor Aldrich covered the entire state, making as high as ten speeches a day.

Mr. Aldrich is what is known as a progressive Republican, and his frank, outspoken views on men and measures and his successful campaign and large majority may be ascribed to his aggressive campaign and his splendid record made in the state senate.

Quoting from a Nebraska paper, Governor Aldrich "holds the championship belt for the largest number of vetoed measures. Not a single veto was overridden, and there were fifteen of them from which the legislators might have picked a weak one, if there was one of that kind."

It seems that he has not only been active in politics, but has gained a reputation as a lecturer. Quoting from the *Peoples Banner*: "Honorable C. H. Aldrich gave his lecture on Our National Perma-

nence—Its Strength and Its Dangers, at the Chautauqua last Sunday. For forty-five minutes Mr. Aldrich held the great audience almost spellbound. Although this was the first time that Mr. Aldrich had delivered this lecture or spoken from a Chautauqua platform, he gave a better lecture than many speakers of national reputation."

The David City *Journal* says, "C. H. Aldrich's lecture was easily one of the strongest numbers on the program and showed great depth of thought and breadth of reasoning. It was a most masterly effort, possessing the keen, analytical mind of the lawyer combined with a command of the most beautiful English. Mr. Aldrich presented to his hearers a theme of absorbing interest and possesses the happy faculty of combining interesting facts with word painting that is never forgotten."

Quoting again from the Columbus, Nebraska, *Telegram*, (Democratic): "I did not hear the address of State Senator Aldrich at the Columbus M. E. Church last Sunday, but friends tell me that it was a good talk in favor of good government. I heard one man say that a candidate for governor should not do a church stunt during his campaign. Why should he quit making such talks, simply because he is a candidate? If a man has any good message to carry to men, he should get busy with the message, in campaign times or any other times. I rather like the courage of Senator Aldrich. It takes courage for a public man to be active in church work. I shall perhaps try to beat Senator Aldrich when the race for governor gets started, but just now it is my pleasure to compliment him upon his courage in facing a church audience with a helpful message to humanity."

Clippings from different papers show that Mr. Aldrich has been delivering lectures on various subjects, and has always received complimentary notices. Quoting from another Nebraska paper, it seems that the people of Nebraska are considering Governor Aldrich for higher offices. This paper says, "It is recalled that there was once an Aldrich in the United States Senate, and it is hinted that there may some day be another one." Letters addressed to some of his old college classmates show that Governor Aldrich is looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to his visit at his Alma Mater, and meeting many of his old classmates and the professors who were at the University when he was a student. It is there only that one can really hear retold the many good stories of him.

Scorr A. WEBB, '88.



Summer Surveying in Yellowstone Park

A surveyor's life is the life for me, across the plains or over the lea, through the woods past rock and tree, wherever the line may run. Out in the mountain's bracing air, far from the city with all its care, living in tents on hardy fare, hard work is only fun.

Up with the morning at early light, away with transit and pole and chain, angles and metes and bounds are plain, elastic the step and clear the brain, out in the open air. Who is it that does not wish he might be surveyor out in the hills, running the line where cuts and fills may follow his wake after the ills of the routes are all laid bare?

Imprisoned in camp on rainy days, while valleys below are filled with haze, due to the raindrops, thru which the gaze meets clouds on the peaks that soon will raise, dispelled by the shining sun; then out with trappings on mountain side, where rod readings hallooed sound like a song. Musical echoes the canyons throng and lighten the task of trudging along home when the day is done.

Around the fire at fall of night, while blazing logs cast a ruddy light on faces browned in the day's sun bright, many the stories they tell; and after the evening plotting is done, go, seeking a couch on boughs of fir while crooning winds thru the pine trees stir, lulling to slumber and silence, where peace embosoms and all is well.

So close to nature and close to truth, refreshing slumber renews the youth of mind and heart, and can, forsooth, strengthen the will to do; while glowing health in all the veins can banish from body aches and pains and make light of snows or winds or rains, under the heavens blue.

After the surveys all are made, the graders follow with pick and spade, smoothing the way where the rails are laid thru the forest past barn and glade, where once was virgin soil; graceful structures begin to rise, guided by plans giving shape and size to the engineer's visions, which otherwise might never appear to other eyes than his who wrought them with toil.

When tunnels pierce cliffs in distant scenes and shining steel on the sub-grade gleams and triumphant bridges span wayward streams, all toil that long construction means gives place to a restful mood. Done, then, are the computations that irk, solved are the puzzles that in them lurk, for everyone in this world must work—no room for drone, no room for shirk—to add to the general good.

Then travelers over steel highways ride on vestibuled trains that

rhythmic'ly glide over bridges, thru tunnels, along mountain side, and little the passenger dreams of deep foundations sunk far below sight, or of dangerous tunnels driven in night thru faulted rock where any slip might cause disaster with which the work teems.

To the engineer tho such risks are not strange. Thru trackless forest or rough mountain range he first went on foot, nor may he exchange strenuous life for comfort and ease, until from directing materials and men finished project results that within his ken meets nature's laws safely, man's as well, then may a sense of accomplishment please.

Thus a life in the open, with head and with hand employed with trained skill to meet growing demand, makes a rugged exterior much like the land in which his lot often is cast; but a rugged exterior may cover within, glowing memories of conquests o'er hardships, wherein success in tasks finished impels him to win nobler triumphs than those that are past.

An engineer's life in the mountains!

A little intoxication left after six years, for it was in 1905 that thirty-two students and four instructors left on the Pacific express, to survey the stage roads for Uncle Sam in the Yellowstone National Park.

No, the tourist does not see the country. What does he know about the life of the land thru which he rides? The surveyor plats the rocks and trees, the brooks he knows, and the lakes and ponds are all shown on his map. These are his friends after they are measured and known, and in after years the toil is forgotten and all he recalls are the well known cliffs and waterfalls where once he was at home. He would like to see them again.

What does the tourist see riding on train or stage?. What does he know about mosquitoes? The hotels are screened. What does he know of ticks? Nothing at all, and chiggers he never heard of. A mosquito or two may buzz in his ear, but the surveyor may at times of the year get all three of them at once, mosquitoes and chiggers and ticks. The surveyor gets into the real life of the country, and the real life of the country gets into him. Ask Chamberlin's men about mosquitoes; they surveyed from Norris to Canyon, and they surveyed Fort Ancient later. You can get all three down there at the right time.

How about flies? Why, they sweep a few of them frozen stiff in the early morning off the walls in the dining halls of the hotels, to keep them from biting the tourist, for it's cold in the early morning in Yellowstone Park. But for the real thing in flies ask Eno's men. They surveyed toward Tower Falls. Not puny weaklings the flies out there,

they bite hard enough to make horses rear, and hard enough to make some fellows swear, out on the road to Yancey's.

The tourist can get a touch of real life out at Uncle John Yancey's, or rather he could have, before Uncle John died. He was the "last of Price's left wing", General Price who fought so valiantly against Rosecrans at Corinth. But the war was over for Uncle John. Moved out where he could get plenty of air. Said the country was getting too thickly settled and thought of moving to Alaska before he died. His nearest neighbor was twenty miles from his home in the Park.

What does the tourist know of brook trout? Ask Ward's men, they knew the places in Gardiner river where trout would bite on grasshoppers. Beside the road where the tourists fish, whipping the pools with fancy flies, the trout are too smart to bite. Strange how knowing are trout. The pool at the spring above Rustic Falls is alive with them and you can see them, but they won't bite. Around the Peak not a mile away, down in the canyon above the falls, you can't see them but you can catch them. The tourist doesn't go there.

What of the fare in camp? What does the tourist know of "dutch ovens" and the bread they bake? Wasn't it Kryder and Farquhar that had to come in to the Post hospital and live on lime-water and eggs until they got back on their feet, after eating Sigur Riten's bread? That bread was suitable material for masonry construction.

Sigur Riten. That is the correct spelling, and pronounced "written" by himself. We thought he was the best cook of them all, picked him up on the way at St. Paul after one of the three had failed us at Columbus. Sigur was the best looking, and had the best recommendations—from the employment bureau. But all's well that ends well and how well we all were at the end. We got rid of Sigur as quick as we could.

What about bears? The tourist sees bears—out on the garbage heap at the hotels. But how about those at the camp near Norris, and didn't they steal the bread one night from Eno's camp? What is it to see bears out back of hotels, compared with having them scratch on your tent at night? Antelope? They are out East Gardiner way, in that splendid game preserve, the northeast part of the Park where the tourist doesn't go. Mountain sheep! Not one tourist in a thousand sees them. Pelicans they see, but not that little water ouzel that nests in the rock right in the middle of the torrential Gardiner near the Eagle's nest. Did you ever see him walking on the shingle under the clear water in search of food? You will have to look sharp, but you can see him do it.

Then there is Fishing Cone surrounded on all sides with clear cool water where you can catch a trout and without stepping out of your

tracks drop him into the hot water to boil. I have a little transparency of Fishing Cone pasted on my office window, but one has to be careful how he strains the credulity of visitors who happen to see it and inquire. Didn't honest John Colter lose his reputation after he came back from the Lewis and Clark expedition and described what he saw in the Park? Jim Bridger got tired of telling the truth to an unbelieving and unimaginative public, and then he started to draw the long bow in earnest. Just suppose Ponce de Leon had come upon the Park early in his travels! If such a wonderful spring as that near Ocala in Florida could inspire the legend of the Fountain of Youth, what tales would have been told in Spain if those bold explorers had crossed the Rockies thru the Park, instead of by way of Santa Fe, as they did away back when good Queen Bess was on the throne and Shakespeare was a callow youth.

Isn't it wonderful that the land was shunned by nearly every human being, except that handful of poor weak Indians that took refuge in Sheepeater Cliffs until it dropped into the hands of our national government in 1872, without squatters to expel or desecrating homesteaders to buy out, to become a national park forever? Colter unbelieved and Bridger discredited until the expeditions of Folsom in 1869 and of Washburn in 1870! How lucky for all of us now.

Where are the fellows now? Scattered far and wide; three in the Philippines far away, some at home making their stay, some following the call of the wild, for Morris Chubb and Vic Dupuy are examining surveys for Uncle Sam out in the mountains still. Poor Kryder has gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns. Stricken from robust health in only three days, on February 21st last.

What do the boys think of when they recall the days in the mountains? Do they remember azimuths and distances? No. These are all buried in note books or marked on the maps and snugly filed away. What would a fellow look for now if he saw the maps? Not for a bearing or angle, but for the cliff he measured so well*, and for the gentle(?) slope down which he fell or slipped.

Well! Well! Who wouldn't like to go to Yellowstone again, with all his comrades, and with some real task to do, to make the sight seeing worth while. No one sees nature's great wonderland to better advantage. The petrified forest, all the waterfalls at their best, canyons small and canyons grand and imposing. On Sundays strolling over game trails, climbing the peaks, seeing the elk in his native haunt, not penned in the

* Professor Eno objects to this on the score of accuracy, but the final maps were right, at Undine Falls.

keep at the Springs. Badger and beaver and coyote are there, martin and mink and snow-shoe hare; and the tiny rock rabbit, the pika, you can hear him sing but it's hard to see him on the rock slide. Gophers are thick in places, and early in the season there are deer in almost every clump of quaking aspens off from the highways. You can even scare them out of the glades back of Mammoth Hot Springs Hotel, up on the side of Sepulchre mountain.

Geyzers and hot springs! Why, they were so common that didn't Ward's men go swimming in one, up above Jupiter terrace? It wasn't so hot as the one used for a laundry down next to the Gardiner river. Mud geyzers and paint pots, what are they? We saw them all on the trip around the Park after the work was done, for Uncle Sam furnished mules and wagons and tents and 'grub' all free for a trip of a week around the Park after the survey was finished. Think of that, it costs a princely sum—eight dollars a day—to stop at hotels and travel by stage. Traveling in that enchanted land became so attractive that not all returned home after the work in the Park was done. Hinkle stayed there for the rest of the summer.

And Wallace, where is he? He went to Oregon after we came from the Park, then on surveys past Crater Lake, was snow blind three days in March following, then went to the Yaqui country in Mexico. "Had to go armed, a squad of soldiers with each surveying party to keep the Indians off," he wrote. Said the temperature was 104 in the shade, a sudden change from the Oregon snows of four months before. Haven't heard from him since, but his last letter reads like a novel. Had a tarantula pinned on his drafting table while he was writing, and scorpions had stung him three times (not while he was writing), while centipedes he tenderly shook out of his clothes each morning before getting into them himself.

Park and Borchers are out West building forts. Not machicolated towers, nor deep moats, nor frowning bastions, nor even modern redoubts with disappearing guns; but balloon frame buildings with patent siding and tin roofs, soldiers' barracks and drives and walks, power plants, refrigerators, and things to make soldiers comfortable, under the supervision of the Quartermaster General. Borchers is at Fort Bayard in New Mexico, and Park was at Fort D. A. Russel, Wyoming (I hear he has just left, to go into the light-house service).

The western country became so attractive to Kooper, he whose first and last names the boys twisted in song, that he is in Washington state now. Kooper certainly was unfailing in good nature, or how could he withstand that miserable transformation of his name. The only time

he got mad was when he had to smile so broadly he cracked his chapped lips. Where is there a better place to get acquainted than in camp? There a fellow's good qualities or his obstreperous ones are sure to become known. No use for him to try to disguise himself. How could Halsema disguise his hostility to the amber liquid which may cheer but not inebriate? Didn't his near ancestors come from Holland? Well, there was only spring water around the camps; cool, clear spring water in the Park, away from the hotels, where the tourists stay. Even the brooks are good drinking except right near the geysers.

Have I mentioned them all? No, indeed. It's impossible to tell all that happened on that trip, all that was done, all that was seen, all that was said in fun. We haven't heard from all the fellows since. Farquhar is in New York on State Highway work up near the Adirondacks. Durbin is at Evansville, Indiana, and Kissell at Indianapolis. Four are in California. Cowles is in Pennsylvania, at Newcastle, and Bossert is in the mountains of Kentucky. All the rest are here in Ohio so far as I know, unless it be McChristie and Hyman, and R. B. Ray was in the West some place, the last we heard. Here is hoping this letter may reach them all, and be the means of recalling the days that are gone, because—

We can not go again, all together, just as we went in 1905. Not even one party of the three will ever go again, all together, up the Gardiner, past the Eagle's Nest, along the highway that circles and loops from below the fort to the top of the "formation", around and thru those great white rocks tossed into inextricable confusion—the Hoodoos—thru the Silver Gate, on up to the Golden Gate and thru onto the Park plateau, truly the land of greater glories.

Yes, that is true. Not one party of the three will ever go again all together—at least not with all the strength and vigor of youth. Yet not one party but three, may go on past curve and bend in life, around past rocks that confuse the way, getting hard knocks that are not always play, thru the Silver Gate, up to the Golden Gate, thru, into the Land of Greater Glories.

CHRISTOPHER E. SHERMAN, '94.



The Value of Professional Leaves of Absence

The number of leaves of absence granted to members of the teaching staff of the University during the last four years totals sixteen, and there will not be less than eight professors absent on leave during the year 1911-1912. Thus it is apparent that leaves of absence have averaged four per year since the President and Board of Trustees have instituted this liberal policy.

These years of respite from the routine of teaching can not yet be described as "sabbatical years" at Ohio State, for the University authorities have not announced and probably have not formulated up to the present time a definite plan of recurring years of grace at septennial intervals. But the principle has been generously recognized that the *annum salutis* is as applicable in the case of state university teachers as in that of instructors of other higher institutions of learning where the hours of teaching are shorter. With a large and fixed income, and a willingness to make ample compensation to those who go on pilgrimage, the University will doubtless develop a plan of sabbatical leaves, and may reasonably expect that its teachers will, except in rare instances, avail themselves of the recurrent year of salvation.

Whether the leave of absence shall come every seventh year and continue for a full year; or whether the instructor shall be allowed, as at the University of Chicago, to accumulate a year's respite by teaching four quarters for four successive years (if he doesn't wish to take his vacation in smaller allotments), or whether he shall be granted a semester's leave at semi-sabbatical intervals—these are of course modifications or adaptations of the sabbatical principle found in various universities where some length of experience is now expressing itself in settled ways of doing things. In one institution known to the writer the semester leave is growing in favor among the teachers, because it affords a summer additional and may be enjoyed to the full whether in work or instructive travel. These gentlemen are believers in the greater frequency of short leaves of absence; they point to the fact that two men in a single department may each secure what amounts to a nine month's leave by dividing the collegiate year between them, and argue that this plan can be carried out without greatly disarranging the departmental program. They also confess to finding a full year's leave more or less wearisome toward the end, even when they are engaged on a piece of weighty research.

Now, inasmuch as the sabbatical year is already an established institution in certain universities, and has been recognized in principle in our own, our graduates may be interested to know what gains are accruing to the faculty and the University through leaves of absence. Perhaps those who first introduced the sabbatical idea into our universities did not ask themselves that practical and penetrating question. If they did, it does not reveal itself in the naive definition of the sabbatical year given in our newest dictionaries. There the sabbatical is agreeably described as "a year's vacation awarded to professors in some American institutions every seven years." This definition is not without warrant, for so far as known none of these institutions instructs its professors how to put in their time while off duty. With admirable confidence they permit their teachers, if so inclined, to follow the precedent of the ancient Jews, who refrained from tillage every seventh year.

While no doubt there is something to be said for the modern application of the ancient Hebrew custom, no one who knows our faculty, or indeed the faculty of the American university in general, will suppose that the old patriarchial rule is not more honored amongst us in the breach than in the observance. The American professor does not readily consent to lie fallow for a season, or employ his septennium as a mere holiday. Under ordinary circumstances he goes to Europe to study, travel, and observe, unless the work he has laid out for himself can be better accomplished in certain institutions or localities at home. This statement is amply borne out in the case of our teaching staff, who have had now a period of four years in which to disclose how they utilize their leaves of absence. Those of our professors of the ancient languages, who have been favored thus far, have gone abroad to refresh their knowledge of the classic lands, to put themselves in direct touch with current archeological research, and to vivify their impressions of a departed civilization through the study of enduring architecture and the abounding relics of foreign museums. Our professors of the modern languages and literatures have devoted themselves to their appropriate linguistic studies in Munich, Paris, and Berlin in the shadow of the famous universities of those capitals, while at least one of them spent part of his time in the preparation of one or more text-books called for by over-due contracts with his publishers. Two of our professors of science have found it more profitable to pursue their specialties on this side of the Atlantic since their materials were here. They were thus able to utilize special collections in various parts of the country and obtain a survey of the activities germane to their work in other institutions. One of these gentlemen turned some of his results to account in obtain-

ing an advanced degree, while the other entered the service of the department at Washington allied to his own in order to carry on investigations in the field under the most favorable circumstances. Another of our scientists found the call of Europe too strong to be resisted, and employed the numerous opportunities afforded by his travels to familiarize himself with the laboratory facilities and methods of twenty or more of the universities and technical schools of the Old World. He was not less fortunate in hearing a number of men distinguished in his field of learning in their own lecture rooms. He hunted up book-dealers in Leipsic and instrument makers and dealers in apparatus in other German cities, and has thus been able to bring home a large assortment of information and ideas for future use. Still another man of science has extended his field of observation beyond the borders of the Fatherland to the capitals of Russia and the university centres of Sweden with a view to gaining first-hand knowledge of the latest developments and applications of his science. Our teachers of history, well aware that England and the Continent are at once the source and setting of the subjects they profess, that the libraries and archives of those countries are stocked with collections that are invaluable to the investigator, while on every hand are to be seen historic buildings, monuments, and other memorabilia preserved intact for the instruction of the sight-seer, naturally resort to Europe. They have spent weeks—all too few—among the documentary treasures of the British Museum and the Public Records Office in London, gleaning facts in the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris, selecting and purchasing books for our own library in Berlin and other cities, and observing on their vacation journeys the characteristics of the different nationalities whose life and institutions they have known hitherto chiefly from the printed page.

This brief statement of the uses to which our faculty are putting their leaves of absence does not exhaust the list, but it is sufficient, I think, to show the kind of benefits our teachers are reaping and that these benefits are by no means confined to the physical rejuvenation of the beneficiaries, although this is not, and should not be, a negligible item. The leave of absence is furnishing to our faculty intellectual stimulus, a wealth of varied and useful information, a breadth of view, and a renewed zest for the work of teaching. In all these respects the University is the gainer.

WILBUR H. SIEBERT, '88.



Concerning a University Press

He was just an ordinary kind of boy, but he liked to write. The things he wrote were pretty poor. They consisted of limping verses on moonlight and star-shine and of romantic stories hung on a sagging clothes-line of incident. The boy set up every word of the stuff with his own nimble fingers and forgot supper and books and aching ribs. And when all was arranged in long lines of type, the boy locked poetry and fiction into a chase and locked it upon a press and made the thing he called a magazine. The first edition was styled "The Junket," and consisted of ten small pages, all produced by the boy. What cared the amateur journalist that he had only seventeen subscribers at a quarter each? He had felt the thrill of seeing his cherished sentences in print.

I saw the boy the other day. We talked about the old paper printed in a back-room on a miniature press from battered type. The lad is a really-truly author now and is prosperous. This is the way he put it to me: "It was that old printing press that did it. I know my stuff wasn't any good; no self-respecting publisher would take it; but, gee, the joy of seeing it in type was more than money and fame. That paper roused my ambition and got me ready for the real business of life."

A lot of us are just like the boy. We write for the very joy of yoking the swift words to the chariot of thought. Once in a while when we think a thing is particularly well done, we brave the postman and our own taunting misgivings and send a manuscript to an editor-man who sits in a dull room and scowls. After a while the bloodless composition comes back with a blue slip inside. We pack it away in a shoe-box and proceed to forget the letters on the typewriter keys.

It's all wrong. We are all looking too persistently at the dollar mark. Anything that is worth while must be tagged and valued. We yield our finest ideals to the yard-stick method and dry up with inactivity and dissatisfaction with the daily task.

To express a daring thought and to frame a haunting picture, to speak a word that comes winging into the windows of the mind, to feel the surge of an emotion beating upon the heart, to do all these things without a thought of their commercial value or the opinion that high-collared critics may have of them, is an education in the making of personality that counts. All work must have an outlet. Every ideal must chisel itself in marble, every dream paint itself. We learn by

expression and by doing, not by locking up our tools and our working clothes.

Here at Ohio State University we are trying to apply knowledge. We have power houses, workshops and laboratories a-plenty, but as yet we have not made possible an avenue whereby some of our best impulses may find expression. Students may write English themes until doomsday, but there is slight encouragement for ambitious work until the theme is seen in print. Some incentive must be added to produce conscientious work. This often comes in the approval of one's fellows, just as it does upon the football field and upon the debating platform. Everybody knows the professional magazines do not deal in amateur productions. It remains for the university to make possible such a medium, and this in the form of a magazine or periodical in charge of a body of college editors who strive to awaken individuality in others and to quicken literary talent. Of course such a venture won't make a fortune, but it will do infinitely more than class-room ding-donging on how to write and what to write about. It is the only natural way of making writing a live, throbbing expression of feelings and ideas.

But this is more than an undergraduate proposition. It relates to all parts of the university—to faculty members as well as students. What scientific lore, what fine literary achievement have gone to waste because there was no medium of publication. Publishers in far cities did not care to publish. It wouldn't pay—they said—the sale was too local, the book not popular enough. So we accept their verdict, close the shutters and kill the sunshine. There have been earnest, hard-working professors on this campus who have written poetry in their leisure hours, verses that all the university should cherish; others have dug deep into interesting phases of buried civilizations; not a few have made valuable contributions to aesthetic appreciation—and yet the world wags on and the treasure is wrapped up in a napkin. The University itself loses much. Could there not be some way of perpetuating the art impulse and in creating books, not for the money that follows their publication, but for the noble purpose of preserving the beautiful and the worthy for its own sake?

This year we have begun work in newspaper making, a subject long neglected in college catalogues. We are attempting to train young men to write and to think that they may come into closer fellowship with the world. If the experience of teachers of journalism reveals anything it is this: theoretical discussion will not do. The task must be made practical; some incentive must be offered to bring out the best service. In other words, where training in writing can be coupled with

the actual business of getting out a newspaper that represents theory put to the test of practice, many of the handicaps that surrounded class-room advice will be removed. The mere fact that a story is to be published will result in more accuracy in the gathering and writing of the facts and in the investigations made. Enthusiasm itself will be fired more readily.

What is the goal of all this discussion? Simply this, *we need a University press*. It is not to be a medium of getting rich; but an opportunity for doing a finer grade of work and for creating a keener zest for the artistic. Other universities have their own presses. Upon them are printed books, pamphlets and monographs on a great variety of subjects such as would find a publisher nowhere else. Of course many of these do find a sale, but they are not written primarily for the market, but are born in the long delight of happy hours that follow the day's grind in the class-room. This same press would make possible student publications and remove many barriers that now seem almost insurmountable. Finally such an institution would make a daily newspaper more than a possibility. All the ends of education would be met.

A University Press is also a practical enterprise. Its installation can be argued in dollars and cents. Every year the university spends large sums for its catalogues and printing supplies. Some of this work is done at the Mansfield reformatory in accordance with a state law. It could just as easily be done on a University Press more quickly and more artistically. The saving in printing bills would be marked. Here also could be printed the Makio, The Agricultural Student and a host of other student publications that must now go to outside firms. Aside from its real service as a money-maker, the printing plant could be used as a laboratory course for the teaching of the more mechanical phases of newspaper administration.

It is not the purpose of this article to quote figures or to detail specifications, merely to point out some of the advantages of a University Press. If estimates are wanted it is sufficient to say that such a plant, allowing for discounts and special concessions in price, may be purchased for \$10,000, while the cost of operation will not exceed \$125 a week. Such a plan has been tried in several universities with commendable results. It should be tried here.

H. F. HARRINGTON, '05.



The Way to Arcady

I

How shall I come to Arcady,
Land where my heart is sick to be?
How shall I hear the throstle wake
Dryads lithe from the ferny brake
To mimic his morning ecstasy?

O, for Arcady!

II

Where is the way to Arcady?
Is it across the flashing sea
Where scaly Tritons slide to sleep
In the beryl glooms of the twilight deep,
Or fright the gulls with loud-throat glee?
Ah, where's Arcady?

III

Show me the road to Arcady!
Winds it over the windy lea?
Leads it down through a sylvan lane
Haunted soft by the cuckoo-strain,
Lulled by the hum of the wild brown bee,
Far-off Arcady?

IV

Nay, here's the way to Arcady!
Needs no footing afield for me:
A seat in the shade, a chill bright flask,
And thee, Theocritus, all I ask;
Lo, how the bubble hours flee!

I've reached Arcady.

WILLIAM LUCIUS GRAVES, '93.

The Classes

'87.

REV. V. J. EMERY has resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational church at Marysville, Ohio, to accept a similar position at Columbus, Wisconsin.

'95.

J. A. GEISSINGER is at present the pastor of University Methodist Church, Los Angeles, Cal., the largest family church in that city of large churches. This church, with over one thousand members, is the church home of many of those connected with the University of Southern California, a Methodist institution. Pastor Geissinger is closely identified with the work of the University, being on the committee that nominates the trustees, on the Board of Visitors, a frequent speaker at chapel exercises and before the advanced classes.

'97.

EDWARD L. FULLMER is professor of natural science in Baldwin University.

'99.

LEVI RAWSON has established an office as civil engineer and surveyor at Columbus, Ohio. He is located in room 616, the Columbus Savings and Trust Building.

'00.

FRED J. JEFFREY, head of the chemistry department of the Yeatman High School in St. Louis, has been promoted to the rank of first assistant, which is just one step below the principalship.

'02.

E. L. SHAW, who has been chief of the sheep bureau of the United States Department of Animal Husbandry, has been appointed by President Taft to investigate the tariff situation in Australia.

'03.

DR. C. R. STAUFFER has resigned his

position as assistant professor in the Mining School of Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, to accept an associate professorship in Geology at Western Reserve University. Last year Dr. Stauffer was assistant professor in Western Reserve and returns next year with an advance in rank and double the salary. Dr. Stauffer will continue on the Dominion survey next summer and then will resume work for the Geological Survey of Ohio.

'04.

MISS OPAL TILMAN is State Botanist of the Department of Agriculture of North Carolina. Her office is at Raleigh.

'04.

FRANK M. SURFACE, Ph. D. (Penna, '07), has resigned his position as associate biologist at the Maine Experiment Station in order to accept the position of biologist in the division of American Husbandry at the Kentucky Experiment Station at Lexington, Kentucky.

'06.

J. E. HYDE, assistant in Geology at Columbia University, has accepted an assistant professorship in the Mining School at Kingston, Ontario.

'07.

JOHN C. McNUTT is professor of Animal Husbandry in the North Carolina A. & M. College.

IRWIN G. PRIEST, assistant physicist Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce and Labor, has issued a pamphlet on "A Modified Method for the Determination of Relative Wave Lengths." This is a reprint from Bulletin Bureau of Standards, Volume 6, Number 4.

J H McFADDEN is assistant division engineer of the Arkansas division of the Iron Mountain Railway, with headquarters at Little Rock, Arkansas.

'08.

DONALD R. ACKLIN is making a specialty of Hackney horses on his farm at Perrysburg. Two animals bred by him won second prizes at the International Horse Show, defeating some of the Vanderbilt horses that had won prizes in the New York show.

J. L. EDMONDS, who was assistant in Animal Husbandry in the University of Minnesota for two years after graduation, is now Assistant Professor in the University of Illinois and in charge of all instruction relating to horses.

'09.

C. E. SNYDER, who has been for the past year in the Department of Animal Husbandry in the University of Minnesota, has been appointed chief of the sheep bureau of the United States Department of Animal Husbandry to succeed E. L. Shaw. Mr. Snyder will assume his duties February 1st. He

will make a study of sheep herds throughout the country.

H. E. ALLEN has resigned from Clemson College, South Carolina, to take a better position in the Department of Animal Husbandry at Purdue University.

D. D. CONDIT, assistant in Geology at Columbia University will devote next year to the Geological Survey of Ohio.

'10.

A. M. SCHLESINGER, who holds a graduate scholarship in American History at Columbia, has been appointed fellow for next year.

PAUL E. COWGILL, who is employed with the New York Telephone Company with headquarters at East Orange, N. J., has been transferred to the East Orange branch of the company. The transfer is a substantial promotion.

J. A. B., '89.



The Year's Dramatics

It is doubtful if the University has ever seen a more successful year in dramatics than the year that is now about to close. Not only has each effort in this direction been commendable, but the range of activity has been unusual. The students have attempted, or rather will have attempted (the Browning play has not yet been given) everything from burlesque to Shakespere and it is not mere complacency to regard the results with enthusiasm.

Success this year is peculiarly gratifying for in a way the season has been crucial. It will be remembered that a year ago last January the "Strollers" was reorganized with a view to making the club more representative of the University, more democratic, and above

all, more efficient. The trials for the various parts were conducted, as far as possible, with absolute impartiality; the judges had no connection with the organization and their sole basis in selecting the members of the cast was fitness for the parts to be enacted. The result was gratifying. The cast was well balanced, varied, and for the most part, congenial. Prosperity then seemed inevitable, but many dangers beset young organizations, and it was with some trepidation that the friends of the club watched its development this year. At the trials in December the candidates presented cuttings from George Bernard Shaw's brilliant comedy "You Never Can Tell," and while they showed intelligence in the interpretation of their

parts, it was thought advisable to substitute for Mr. Shaw's play, clever and facile as it is, a play with more action and less subtle character delineation. Accordingly Sir Arthur Pinero's farce comedy, "The Schoolmistress," was chosen. It is a very real compliment to the members of the cast and particularly to Mr. C. B. Robbins, who directed the rehearsals, to be able to say that the performance at the Great Southern theatre on March 24 was a brilliant success.

"The Schoolmistress" is in no sense an easy play to give. The situations are lively and often comic in the extreme, but the dialogue is not always obvious, and the characterization is whimsical and decidedly English. Yet without exception the players took their parts creditably; a number of them, in fact, gave really finished performances. It is pleasant to record here that the part which was thought at first to offer an objection because of its difficulty to putting on the play at all, the part of the Hon. Vere Queckett, was played to admiration by Frederick Henry, a new member of the club this year. As Miss Dyott, the wife of the petite Vere, Miss Ruth Huntington created a favorable impression, particularly in the first act, though her best work is done in parts that offer more distinct comedy than that of Miss Dyott. Robert Kinkead and Miss Mina Rowe, in the Ranklings, revealed unusual talent in parts that, however amusing, do not offer a wide range of appeal. Peggy Hesselrigge, the articled pupil, was interpreted with vivacity by Miss Marie Kampman. The shorter roles, though in no sense unimportant ones, were taken most acceptably by Misses Bonydell Karns, Lulu Thomas, Charme Seeds, Florence Shaw, all new members of the club, and by Messrs. Gerald Tenney, Henry Lowe, Byron Stover, Walter Young, and Don Felch. Too much credit cannot be given

those who, to insure the success of the performance as a whole, act with sincerity in parts that offer a less conspicuous test of their ability. All in all, the success of the performance was well deserved. For weeks preceding the play the cast were faithful in their practice, a devotion to duty that necessitated many sacrifices and no end of hard work. To those who thought a professional coach desirable, the success of Mr. Robbins is particularly gratifying. Though it may be years before the club will find a director with his intelligence, enthusiasm, and technical skill, yet the idea is a good one, and it is to be hoped that it will be followed out in the future.

In April during the Carnival the Strollers presented "The Mousetrap," a farce by Mr. Howells, which was unusually well received by the audiences that filled the hall at each performance. The following were in the cast: Misses Ruth Sadler, Lulu Thomas, Joan Berry, Charme Seeds, Marian McAllister, and Mr. Frank Hunter.

Shortly after this in May the entire club journeyed to Springfield where they gave two excellent performances of the "Schoolmistress." The favorable reception of the play and the hospitality with which the players were treated, served as a fitting end to an interesting and profitable season.

The carnival revealed a perhaps unsuspected dramatic interest and though that event looms up too vast, too varied and tumultuous to warrant any attempt at a review here, one can not let it pass without comment. If any one has doubts as to the dramatic talent in the University, he would quickly have them dispelled after witnessing the wealth of it that the carnival brought out. There was not a performance that did not include at least two or three people who would be a credit to any University dramatic club. To be sure most of it

was burlesque, but burlesque implies abandon, the ability to lose one's self in the business of the moment—the very essential of the actor's art, whatever lessons the carnival taught, and it taught many, surely no one could fail to see the possibilities it revealed in regard to our future success in dramatic undertakings.

One of the pleasantest events of the year was the performance of the two plays by the French club—"Les Preceuses Ridicules," and "L'Anglais Tel Qu'on Parle," given under the direction of Professor W. T. Peirce. They showed thoroughly the results of his patience, skill, and enthusiasm. Nothing could be more worthy of praise than this undertaking, for it is not only a great service to the cause of dramatic enterprise in the University but to the students in the French department as well. Moreover, so carefully were the members of the cast trained in gesture, intonation and stage business generally, that those in the audience who did not understand French, and doubtless there were

several, found to their enjoyment little trouble in following the course of the plot, or in getting the effects intended. It is impossible here to mention the members of the casts individually, but one cannot forego the pleasure of expressing appreciation of the admirable comedy which Professor Peirce got from the part of Mascarille. To have directed the performance and to have acted in it with distinction is creditable indeed. The *Divertissement*, presented by sixteen young ladies was one of the most quaintly, pretty, and charming features of the evening and made a delightful interlude.

Inasmuch as the Browning play, "The Midsummer Night's Dream" has not yet been presented, a review of it here would seem somewhat premature, but from all that can be gathered the tradition that they have established of providing for the University a beautiful entertainment will be maintained.

LOUIS A. COOPER.



Days and Dates of Commencement Week

As nearly as can be determined at present, the following will be the program of Commencement Week:

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.

3:30 P. M.—Baccalaureate Services, the Armory. Sermon by President Thompson.

MONDAY JUNE 12—CLASS DAY.

7:30 A. M.—Ivy Planting.

8:00 A. M.—Class Breakfast, Ohio Union.

9:00 A. M.—Literary Exercises, the Armory.

REUNION OF THE EARLY CLASSES.

11:00 A. M.—Rally, Chapel, Main Building.

12:00 M.—March to Ohio Union.

12:15 P. M.—Reception by President Thompson and Reunion with Professors, Ohio Union.

12:45 P. M.—Luncheon, Ohio Union.

3:00 to 5:00 P. M.—Visits to Departments.

OUT-DOOR SHAKESPEAREAN PLAY.

8:00 P. M.—"Mid-summer Night's Dream," Down by the Spring. Given by the young women of Browning Literary Society.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13—ALUMNI DAY.

9:30 A. M.—Business Meeting, Chapel, Main Building.

12:00 M.—Unveiling of Orton Memorial Tablet, Orton Hall. Presentation address by F. W. Sperr, '83. Response for the University, Hon. John T. Mack.

12:30 P. M.—Alumni Luncheon, Ohio Union.

3:00 P. M.—Faculty Reception to all Alumni and Ex-Students, Ohio Union.

8:00 P. M.—University Reception, the Armory. The Class of 1911, the Alumni, Ex-Students, Faculty and Friends of the University are invited.

10:00 P. M.—Alumni Smoker, Great Southern Hotel. This Smoker is given by the Franklin County Association to the visiting Alumni and Ex-Students. It will be a grand jollification with stunts and take-offs. Everybody come.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14—COMMENCEMENT DAY.

10:00 A. M.—Graduating Exercises, the Armory. The presiding officer of the day is the President of the University. The annual address will be given by Hon. Chester H. Aldrich, '88, Governor of Nebraska.

8:30 P. M.—Senior Promenade, the Armory. (Admission will be by ticket.)

The special feature of this year's Commencement Week will be the events connected with the reunion of the early classes. All who were in college prior to June, 1891, graduates and ex-students, are included in this. It is therefore not

limited by the Class of '91, but those members of '92, '93 and '94 who were in the University during the year 1890-1891 are also eligible. Indications point to a large attendance of the "Old Grads" and the University proposes to give them a warm welcome. A special reunion with the professors who were here in 1891 and before, has been arranged for Monday noon to be followed by a luncheon in Ohio Union. The rest of the afternoon will then be given to visits to the several departments.

Certain departures from the usual routine should be noted. The Senior Promenade has been moved to Wednesday evening and the open-air play, which has now become a permanent feature of Commencement Week, has been scheduled for Monday evening. In the event of a storm this play will be given Tuesday evening, but will then begin earlier so as not to interfere with the University Reception. In order to give an opportunity for all alumni to meet their old professors, a faculty reception has been planned for Tuesday afternoon.

The Commencement exercises will be held for the first time in the Armory. A new ventilating system has been installed and it is believed that the building will be cooler than the tent of the last two years.

Last but not least, attention should be called to the Smoker given by the Franklin County Association. If one can judge by the enthusiasm of the "down-town-crowd" this will be something long to be remembered.

CHARLES W. FOULK, '94.

Lessons from the Basketball Season

This year's basketball team was a brilliant one, even by the high standard of recent years. They won handily the most of their games, including those with Syracuse and Allegheny; they lost one of two to Wesleyan, and lost both games, and the championship, to Oberlin. But it is the conviction of people who saw them play that there was no need for the loss of a single game. In the first half of every game the team ran away easily from their opponents; in the second half they frequently showed a surprising reverse of form, or, as was most likely, a surprising lack of condition. Toward the end of the season the papers began to publish the reason for this: between the Varsity games, and mostly under assumed names, the men on the team were playing on outside teams. On one or two occasions, such as the last Oberlin game, the most important game on the schedule, several of the men had been in such an outside game the night before, and were plainly not in condition to keep up the pace.

The inevitable result has happened. The Varsity O Association, after carefully investigating the facts, has suspended from the association the following members of the team: Captain Spangler, Powell, Rigby and Warden; exonerating the other two members, Beaver and Lang. The Athletic Board has disqualified the men first named; indeed, by the rules of the Ohio Athletic Conference, they disqualified themselves by the use of assumed names. The Board found Lang also disqualified by his own admission that he played under an assumed name in one game before the Varsity season opened; yet, on account of his faithful training and excellent service during the season, it has undertaken to recommend his reinstatement before the Ohio Conference.

In the case of Beaver only there was a clear record, and to him alone was awarded the Varsity O.

This is not a pretty story, but there is no need of making out the facts as worse than they really are. On the face of it, the men of the team were guilty of gross disloyalty to the University. This is more to their dishonor, and is so regarded by the students, than the technical crime of the assumed name. It may be fairly argued that our present definition of "professionalism," and the ruling against it, is impracticable and absurd. Such a definition cannot meet the normal needs and conditions in American colleges. If a man can make a little money toward his college career by playing summer baseball, he should not therefore be called a professional. Whether he makes money by it or not, it is not his business. If the rule were enforced in all the colleges, there would be no college baseball. This is the condition of things; it does not seem to the writer to be a bad condition; and, at any rate, our rules should adapt themselves usefully to it, and should not attempt the impossibility of total prohibition. The only college rule that is absolutely necessary is the one-year residence rule, and a good standing in class records. At any rate, once more, the real ugly thing in this affair is not the so-called "professionalism," but the disloyalty to the University of playing on other teams during the season.

Playing on outside basketball teams has been gradually developing for several years. It came by custom to the men of this year's team. Throughout Ohio and the middle west there are hundreds of teams playing basketball; almost every town has a league; college athletes are eagerly sought by these teams, and the pressure brought to bear upon known men is great. It is rarely



THE JUNIOR PROM

true, or never, that this temptation comes to the men in the form of money offered above expenses. It may be said safely that the men play for love of the game. Our men knew, or believed they knew, that their predecessors on Varsity teams played in outside games. And although no other Varsity team has so injured itself during the season, and so betrayed its trust and the honor of the University, it may be said that a bad condition has come to a climax during the current season, rather than that these men were simple traitors.

It will not happen again. "We have learned our lesson," said Captain Span-gler to the writer; "all we can hope for is an honorable reinstatement before we leave college." The lesson had to be learned. It was largely thoughtlessness that took the men out; most of them protest that they did not know they disqualified themselves by the use of assumed names; and this may be fairly credited, although it appears difficult to reconcile such a concealment with any honest motive, because the custom has been so prevalent, and because undergrads follow custom more easily than any other force. Here then is work for the Varsity O Association, and here is work constantly for the alumni themselves; men who are candidates for the teams must be taught the rules under which they play, and, what is vastly more fundamental, must be taught that the honor of the University comes before all the personal considerations on earth.

The men on the team, while they acknowledge the justness of the decision against them, have offered several explanations, rather than excuses, for their conduct; more specific things, apart from the general conditions of the game, that have made for disaffection. But none of these complaints, whether well taken or ill, was enough to account for the existing condition;

nor indeed all of them put together. The points of dissatisfaction related chiefly to a grudging equipment, to an uninspiring schedule, most of all to petty personalities; and, taken at their greatest value, they cannot explain the disaffection of the whole team. The cause lies deeper.

There is at present a general apathy among the undergraduates concerning their own part in sustaining the good name of the University in athletics. With by far the largest student body in the state, with the best field and the best coaching in the state, it is difficult to get men out for the teams. One of the members of the Board said recently that we pay four times as much as any other Ohio college to get the same results. The condition may be illustrated by the remark made this season by a track man to the trainer, Mr. Stephen Farrell, the best trainer we have ever had: "I'll run for you, Steve," he said, "but I wouldn't run for the University." This is admirably to the credit of Mr. Farrell, but it is neither to the credit of the student nor of the University. The Athletic Board feels that this shows a critical situation that must be met promptly and wisely. The management has lost the sympathy of the men, and must regain it. The Alumni members of the Athletic Board feel this responsibility sharply; they will gladly resign, if they have been at fault, or if other men can do better, and they will gladly welcome any advice from the alumni or the students, and will do their utmost to carry out the wishes of the men of the University. In behalf of these alumni members, this paper announces the following policies, to which the Board has already committed itself:

(1) The schedules of all games shall be improved, until we play the best possible opponents at home and abroad.

(2) The coaching for all teams shall continue to be the best that we can get.

The present trainer, Mr. Stephen Farrell, we regard so highly, both in his ability and his personality, that we propose to retain him if it is possible.

(3) The equipment of the teams, and the care of them at home and abroad, shall hereafter be spared no reasonable expense. To this end further improvements on Ohio Field must wait.

Intercollegiate athletics need no defense. There are doubtless excesses and failures due to athletics; there are many people, both outside the University and within it, who regard athletics as a detriment to University work; but

from any general perspective the wise use of athletics is of very great and positive value. One needs only to compare our breed of men and women with those of unathletic countries to prove this statement. And there is a yet greater service in intercollegiate games; they teach men the responsibility of honor and the necessity of cheerful sacrifice to the general good. If we fail to do this, we fail in all. And the basketball season has shown us something sardonically like just this failure.

J. R. T., '87.



